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Informed sources also asserted that the North Koreans fear the possibility that the Chinese Communists may influence the North Korean puppets to accept peace terms adverse to North Korea, and that the North Koreans have been openly criticizing Kim Il-song for his acts which amount to selling the country to the Chinese.

Although there has been no proof so far that the pro-Chinese Communist factions have been instigating the revolts, it is known that the pro-Chinese Communist officers in the North Korean Army have been receiving rapid promotions and many of these now hold key positions in the army. It is said that Kim Il-song was kept in the dark about the infiltration of pro-Chinese Communist elements in the army until recently. Now these elements have implanted themselves so firmly in the army that uprooting them has become impossible.

Although North Koreans led the Communist cease-fire delegation both at Kaesong and P'annunjom, the North Korean head of the delegation merely served as a mouthpiece for the Joint Chinese-USSR Political Mission which was set up to formulate policies and steer the talks. North Korea was given no part in the policy-making role. This vexed the North Korean puppets, who interrupted the cease-fire talks in an effort to gain a voice in the decision-making role.

REFUGEES CONFIRM REVOLTS IN NORTH KOREA -- Kwangju, Chonnam Ilbo, 17 Oct 51

Seoul, 15 October (UP-Taehan) -- There is definite indication of internal rupture within the ranks of the enemy. Reports have been received by the UN Headquarters that there were revolts in P'yongyang and three other localities in North Korea recently. Recent refugees from P'yongyang confirmed these reports, saying that large-scale insurrections took place recently in P'yongyang, Chinnamp'o, and T'aep'yongni near the current battle line. It is believed that the recent breaks on the enemy front has had some depressive effects on the morale of the people behind the lines.

RESTRICTS FISHING TO 4 MILES OFFSHORE -- Kwangju, Chonnam Ilbo, 19 Oct 51

Tokyo, 17 October (UP-Taehan) -- Outbreaks of large-scale civilian revolts against the North Korean regime were reported recently from P'yongyang, Chinnamp'o, and other cities in North Korea. It is said that open civil insurrections are spreading at a rapid rate. It is reported also that the puppet regime has recently placed restrictions on offshore fishing activities. It limited fishing activities to 15 days a month, and confiscated fishing equipment in some cases. The puppet regime also prohibited fishing beyond 4 miles from the shore, despite the fact that the fishing grounds are usually 8 miles offshore.

These restrictions have brought hardships to many fishermen.

ROK GENERAL ASSESSES ENEMY MORALE LOW -- Kwangju, Chonnam Ilbo, 19 Oct 51

Tokyo, 17 October (At-Napdong) -- General Paek Son-yop, commander of the ROK 1st Division, told reporters today that the GCF and the North Korean puppet army, having been hard hit by the UN Army, has fallen into great confusion with considerable loss of morale. He declared that the enemy prisoners taken by the ROK Army has increased noticeably in recent months.

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REFUGEE SAYS RR STATIONS NORTH OF P'YONGYANG DESTROYED -- Pusan, Sobuk Sinmun, 5 Sep 51

A recent refugee from North Korea has disclosed that railway trains are now seldom seen moving in North Korea, and that all railway stations are either bombed to ruins or are out of operation. It took him 20 days to travel on foot from Ch'ongju to P'yongyang. None of the railway stations he passed en route were standing.

ROK PRISONERS SERVE IN NORTH KOREAN ARMY -- Pusan, Sobuk Sinmun, 27 Sep 51

It is reported that ROK leaders who fell into the hands of the North Korean invaders in 1950, were classified into three categories: political, military, and economic. The military, composed of ROK army personnel, were subclassified into first-, second-, and third-degree offenders. First-degree offenders were put to death; second-degree offenders were shipped to Wen-pu near Antung, Northeast China, and to a place near Wu-lung-pai, Northeast China, to be indoctrinated. The third-degree offenders received 2-3 weeks of indoctrination and were placed in the Choson Inmingun (Korean People's Army).

Most of the political criminals were killed; only a few have survived and are now under strict surveillance at Ssu-p'ing-chieh where they are being trained for propaganda purposes.

NORTH KOREA USES 14-YEAR OLD SPY -- Pusan, Tonga Ilbo, 9 Jan 52

A 14-year old espionage agent from North Korea is now under investigation at the Seoul District Procurator's Office. The agent received his espionage training in Changjin, Hamgyong Namdo, in 1950, and was sent to the south in May 1951 with orders to spy on the ROK troop movements and set fire to military warehouses in Suwon, P'yongt'aek, and Kongju. Although the boy claimed that he is 14, the citizenship certificate which he carried showed that he was 17. Medical doctors are examining him to determine his true age. Under Article 41 of the ROK Penal Code, persons under 14 years of age enjoy immunity from prosecution.

NORTH KOREANS RENAME POLITICAL SECURITY BUREAU -- Pusan, Sobuk Sinmun, 5 Oct 51

Recently, the North Korean Political Security Bureau was renamed the Social Stabilization Office. The Political Security Bureau's name has become associated with brutality and mass executions and is thus an object of fear among the people, therefore the government decided to give it a less odious name.

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